

### § 343b.5

the request shall be made that the certificate be returned to the Service.

[37 FR 7584, Apr. 18, 1972]

### § 343b.5 Verification of naturalization.

The application shall not be granted without first obtaining verification of the applicant's naturalization.

[32 FR 9636, July 4, 1967]

### § 343b.11 Disposition of application.

(a) *Issuance of certificate.* If the application is granted, a special certificate of naturalization of Form N-578 shall be issued by the district director and forwarded to the Secretary of State for transmission to the proper authority of the foreign state. The district director shall forward the original certificate by letter, in triplicate, to the Secretary of State, Attention: Office of Citizens' Consular Service, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520; forward the application and the duplicate certificate to the official Service file, and send Form N-568 to the applicant.

(b) *Application denied.* If the application is denied, the applicant shall be notified of the reasons therefor and of his right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of part 103 of this chapter.

[23 FR 9126, Nov. 26, 1958 and 32 FR 9636, July 4, 1967, as amended at 36 FR 11636, June 17, 1971; 45 FR 38340, June 9, 1980]

## PART 343c—CERTIFICATIONS FROM RECORDS

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552 (80 Stat. 383); as amended by Pub. L. 93-502 (88 Stat. 1561); sec. 103 Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 173; 8 U.S.C. 1103).

### § 343c.1 Application for certification of naturalization record of court or certificate of naturalization or citizenship.

An application for certification of a naturalization record of any court, or of any part thereof, or of any certificate of naturalization, repatriation, or citizenship, under section 343(e) of the Act for use in complying with any statute, Federal or State, or in any judicial

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proceeding, shall be made on Form G-641.

[40 FR 50703, Oct. 31, 1975]

## PART 349—LOSS OF NATIONALITY

AUTHORITY: Sec. 103, 66 Stat. 173; 8 U.S.C. 1103. Interprets or applies 401(i), 54 Stat. 1169; 8 U.S.C. 801, 1946 ed.

### § 349.1 Japanese renunciation of nationality.

A Japanese who renounced United States nationality pursuant to the provisions of section 401(i), Nationality Act of 1940, who claims that his renunciation is void, shall complete Form N-576, Supplemental Affidavit to be Submitted with Applications of Japanese Renunciants. The affidavit shall be submitted to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, with a covering letter requesting a determination of the validity of the renunciation.

[32 FR 9636, July 4, 1967]

## PART 392—SPECIAL CLASSES OF PERSONS WHO MAY BE NATURALIZED: PERSONS WHO DIE WHILE SERVING ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES DURING CERTAIN PERIODS OF HOSTILITIES

Sec.

392.1 Definitions.

392.2 Eligibility for posthumous citizenship.

392.3 Application for posthumous citizenship.

392.4 Issuance of a certificate of citizenship.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1440 and note, and 1440-1; 8 CFR part 2.

SOURCE: 56 FR 22822, May 17, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

### § 392.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

*Active-duty status* means full-time duty in the active military service of the United States, and includes full-time training duty, which constitutes qualifying service under section 329(a) of the Act. Active service in the United States Coast Guard during one of the periods of hostilities specified herein shall constitute service in the military,

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air, or naval forces of the United States. Active-duty status also includes annual training duty and attendance, while in the active military service, at a service school designated by the military authorities under 10 U.S.C. 101(22). The order of a national guardsman into active duty for training under 10 U.S.C. 672 constitutes service in active-duty status in the military forces of the United States. Active duty in a noncombatant capacity is qualifying service.

*Decedent* means the person on whose behalf an application for a certificate of posthumous citizenship is made.

*Induction, enlistment, and reenlistment*, refer to the decedent's place of entry into active duty military service.

*Korean Hostilities* relates to the period from June 25, 1950, to July 1, 1955, inclusive.

*Lodge Act* means the Act of June 30, 1950, which qualified for naturalization nonresident aliens who served honorably for 5 years in the United States Army during specified periods, notwithstanding that they never formally became lawful permanent residents of the United States.

*Next-of-kin* means the closest surviving blood or legal relative of the decedent in the following order of succession:

- (1) The surviving spouse;
- (2) The decedent's surviving son or daughter, if the decedent has no surviving spouse;
- (3) The decedent's surviving parent, if the decedent has no surviving spouse or sons or daughters; or,
- (4) The decedent's surviving brother or sister, if none of the persons described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition survive the decedent.

*Other periods of military hostilities* means any period designated by the President under Executive Order as a period in which Armed Forces of the United States are or were engaged in military operations involving armed conflict with a hostile foreign force.

*Representative* means:

- (1) The duly appointed executor or administrator of the decedent's estate, including a special administrator appointed for the purpose of seeking the decedent's naturalization; or,

- (2) The duly appointed guardian, conservator, or committee of the decedent's next-of-kin; or,

- (3) A service organization listed in 38 U.S.C. 3402, or chartered by Congress, or State, or other service organization recognized by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

*Vietnam Hostilities* relates to the period from February 28, 1961, to October 15, 1978, inclusive.

*World War I* relates to the period from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, inclusive.

*World War II* relates to the period from September 1, 1939, to December 31, 1946, inclusive.

### § 392.2 Eligibility for posthumous citizenship.

(a) *General*. Any alien or noncitizen national of the United States is eligible for posthumous United States citizenship who:

- (1) Served honorably in an active-duty status with the military, air, or naval forces of the United States during World War I, World War II, the Korean Hostilities, the Vietnam Hostilities, or in other periods of military hostilities designated by the President under Executive Order; and,

- (2) Died as a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by service in the United States Armed Forces during a period of military hostilities listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Where the person died subsequent to separation from military service, the death must have resulted from an injury or disease that was sustained, acquired, or exacerbated during active-duty service in a qualifying period of military hostilities as specified in this part.

(b) *Qualifying enlistment*. In conjunction with the qualifying service as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the decedent must have:

- (1) Enlisted, reenlisted, or been inducted in the United States, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, or Swains Island;
- (2) Been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, at any time; or,
- (3) Enlisted or reenlisted in the United States Army pursuant to the provisions of the Lodge Act. In such